

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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Western Democrat

PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square of ten lines or less \$1 will be charged for each insertion, unless kept in for over one month. Notices of marriages and deaths published gratis. Obituary notices of over five lines in length charged for at advertising rates.

Important Public Notice. MUST BE SOLD.

We offer our immense Stock of New Goods at less than cost prices. We invite the attention of
Wholesale & Retail Buyers.
Special attention is called to our immense Stock of
Boots and Shoes,
The largest, best selected and cheapest in North Carolina. A splendid assortment of
DRESS GOODS, CALICOES, &c.
AN IMMENSE AND ELEGANT
Variety of Delaines, all grades;
Shawls, Blankets, Nubias,
Hoods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions,
And everything in our line.
Gents and Boys Clothing, all grades and all prices—
Jenns, Satinets, Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Boots and Shoes, Under Shirts, Hosiery, &c.
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BAGGING
AND ROPE, &c., &c., at prices that defy competition.
Wholesale and Retail dealers will find our Stock the cheapest and largest in Charlotte.
H. B. EMANUEL,
Tryon Street, next door to Mansion House.
October 28, 1867. 3m

Afloat all Alone.

Having purchased the interest of J. M. Sanders in the
GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS,
I would respectfully ask the custom of my friends and the public generally. And if fair dealing be worth anything in the party with whom you do business, all I ask is a showing. My stock consists of such goods as are usually found in the provision line.
S. F. BOXTON.
April 22, 1867. Next door to Charlotte Hotel.

Charlotte Female Institute,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The present session opened on Tuesday the 1st of October, and will continue until 30th June, 1868.
OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:
Rev. R. Burwell, Principal and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.
Jno. B. Burwell, A. M., Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Mrs. M. A. Burwell, English branches and Superintendent Social Affairs.
Prof. A. Bauman, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Prof. R. B. Piguet, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.
Miss Mary Batte, English Branches and French.
Miss Sally C. White, English Branches.
Miss Mary F. Penick, Music on Piano and Guitar.
Miss Ella R. Carson, Music on Piano.
Terms as heretofore. For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars address
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.
September 23, 1867.

Medical Card.

DRS. GIBSON & McCOMBS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.
From a large experience in private as well as Field and Hospital practice, they feel justified in proposing to pay special attention to the practice of Surgery in all its branches.
Office in Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.
ROBERT GIBSON, M. D.
J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.
Dec 11, 1865.

MILLER & BLACK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions & Produce,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Have now in Store and will keep constantly on hand a full and select stock of the above articles for sale to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.
R. M. MILLER. W. J. BLACK.
September 23, 1867.

English Blue Stone.

A fresh supply of this fine article for sale, low at
SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

Congress and Kissingen Waters,

For sale at
SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

COOKING STOVES,

OF THE NEATEST AND MOST SUPERIOR PATTERNS.

D. H. BYERLY, Springs Building, Charlotte, N. C., has for sale "Spear's" Anti-Dust Cooking Stoves, which, for every variety of cooking and great economy in fuel, cannot be surpassed by any Stove heretofore used.
Everybody who has used one of these Stoves testify that, for convenience in cooking, durability and cleanliness, they are far preferable to all other patterns. Call and see them.

D. H. BYERLY has also on hand a good assortment of Tin, Japan and Sheet-Iron Ware—such articles as are necessary for house-keeping.
"TIN-WARE" made to order at short notice on reasonable terms.
REPAIRING promptly executed.
D. H. BYERLY.
Under the Mansion House Building.
March 25, 1867.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

Robert Shaw & Son,
Third Door from the Mansion House.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have a large stock of Saddles and Harness on hand, which they offer to the public at low prices.
Anything in the way of
SADDLES, HARNESS, Bridles, Martingales, COLLARS, &c., will be furnished and made to order. As we are regular mechanics, we think it will be to the advantage of all to buy from us. We warrant our work.
REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and on reasonable terms.
R. SHAW.
W. E. SHAW.
Oct. 14, 1867. 6m

Distress at the North.

While universal hard times are prevalent throughout the South, for the relief of which several measures have been proposed, the prevalence of distress among the working classes at the North is daily becoming more general. Thousands have been already reported as having been thrown out of employment in the city of New York, and many have been discharged from the factories and other industrial pursuits in that section. In Pennsylvania a similar state of pressure has already commenced. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, whose shops have been running on full time, has notified its thousand employees of a reduction of ten per cent in wages which went into effect on the 1st instant. To the seven hundred men of the Erie Works has been given a similar notice, and a large number of the workmen has been discharged. The Lackawanna Iron Company has recently also discharged a large number of their hands.

The condition of so large a number of the working classes, entirely dependent upon their strong arms for the support of themselves and families, thus to be thrown out of employment in the rigorous winter season, is truly deplorable.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS,

At the New Boot and Shoe Store.

S. B. MEACHAM is now North buying his second Stock of Boots and Shoes, and will be pleased to have his friends call and get supplied in the above goods, at great reduction of prices.

We are now receiving a large supply of City made Boots and Shoes, new styles, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
S. B. MEACHAM.
December 23, 1867.

Catawba English and Classical

HIGH SCHOOL,
NEWTON, N. C.

The next Session will commence the 1st Monday in January next. No pains are spared in fitting pupils thoroughly for the best Colleges in the country, and in giving them a thorough business education. Special attention given to MATHEMATICAL TRAINING. Tuition per Session of 20 Weeks from \$9 to \$22.50 in currency.

Board in families from \$8 to \$12 per month; in clubs about half these prices.

For Circulars and particulars, address J. C. Clapp, Newton, N. C.
J. C. CLAPP, A. B.
Dec. 9, 1867.

THOMAS W. DEWEY & CO.

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
TRYON STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Negotiate Loans and Discount Business Paper. Purchase and Sell Government and other Securities on Commission, receive Money on Deposit, Buy Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion and Bank Notes, make Collections and remit on day of payment, and transact General Banking Business.
December 2, 1867.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

In Prices!

I am now making extensive changes in the construction of my Store, and being desirous as far as possible to reduce my present Stock of Goods, I offer my large and well selected Stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Ladies' Dresses, Gents' and Boys' Shoes are now being sold REGARDLESS OF COST.

Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls REGARDLESS OF COST.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION in Dry Goods of every description.

Men's Clothing at Heavy Reduction.

I am determined to reduce my Stock before entering the New Store, and offer for the next THIRTY DAYS such inducements as cannot fail to satisfy all.

A. SINCLAIR,
Singer's Corner.
Nov 25, 1867.

Pictures at 50 cents

And upwards, at the Photographic Gallery over Jacoby & Co's Store, next to the Court House. Call and get a superb likeness of yourself and family, at low rates according to style and finish. Copies taken of old Pictures in a superior manner. Satisfaction guaranteed at the Gallery of
H. BAUMGARTEN.
Next to Court House
May 6, 1867.

Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co.

The undersigned having lately moved to their new Store, corner Trade and College Streets, offer at wholesale and retail all the leading articles usually kept in a well conducted Grocery Store, at prices that cannot be undersold.
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

50 SACKS RIO COFFEE,

50 Barrels Brown Sugar,
20 Barrels "B" and "C" Soft Coffee Sugar,
10 Tierces and Boxes Havana Sugar,
For sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

10 BARRELS CARDENAS MOLASSES,

10 Tierces Demerara Molasses,
5 Barrels "Bee Hive" Syrup,
5 Hhds. genuine New Orleans Molasses.
The latter for retail only at
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

150 PACKAGES RAISINS IN WHOLE

Boxes, Halves and Quarters,
125 Boxes "English Dairy" Cheese,
10 Barrels Fresh Soda Crackers,
200 Boxes No. 1 and No. 2 Seaed Herrings,
75 Packages Mackerel in Hhds, 3 Hhds. and Kits, for sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

4000 POUNDS IRON COTTON TIES

(Various Patterns),
25 Coils Rope,
200 Lbs. Hemp Twine,
500 Yards Dundee Bagging,
3000 Yards Gunny Bagging, slightly damaged, for sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

27 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

13 Barrels Corn Whiskey,
5 Barrels Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey,
2 Barrels Holland Gin,
On consignment and for sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

THE highest market price paid for Wheat, Corn,

Peas, Flour, and other Country Produce, by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

LIBERAL Cash advances made on Consignments

of Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Duncages, &c., &c., to our Branch House in New York by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
December 9, 1867.

S. GROSE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in
Groceries, Provisions and Family Supplies,
Trade Street, nearly opposite the Post Office,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
December 9, 1867.

A Strange Incident in a Soldier's Life.

Anecdote of Jeff. Davis.

A citizen of Lafayette township in this county relates to us the following anecdote: While Jeff. Davis was a Lieutenant of dragoons in the United States army, Mr. Patrick H. Coleman, nephew of John Coleman, Esq., of this county, well known and universally esteemed, was a private in the same regiment. The portion of the regiment to which Davis and Coleman belonged was stationed on the frontier, and was much distressed for the want of subsistence. Being far removed from civilization, it was necessary when a soldier became so ill that he could not sit on his horse, and the probabilities were that he would die, to place him at the foot of a tree, chop a limb partially off, so that it would hang down and thus serve the double purpose of shading him from the sun while he lived, and of marking his grave when he was dead. Young Coleman was taken very sick, and found himself in this predicament, abandoned by his comrades to die, with nothing left him but his blanket and pistol as was the custom. Being destitute of provisions, the men then scattered through the woods to gather berries for their meal. Upon returning to the spot preparatory to taking their final departure, Lieutenant Davis looked in upon Coleman through the branches of the tree and remarked to him, "So, my poor fellow, are you going to die?" Coleman replied, "I suppose so." Davis then put his hand in his pocket, pulled out the handful of berries he had gathered for his own subsistence, and laid them down by Coleman's side, saying, "Here, take these. You will need them more than I do." The soldiers left the place but had not gone but a few minutes, when a large wolf came to the spot, and gazed in upon the prostrate soldier, evidently familiar with such scenes, and willing to wait till the man was dead, feeling that he was sooner or later, sure of his prey. Mr. Coleman raised the pistol and pointed it at the brute—which did not change its position—fired and killed it. Coleman now gathered all his energies, determined to leave the living tomb and join his companions if possible. They were compelled to make a detour round a high bluff, and he made his way to the crest of the hill for the purpose of endeavoring to adjust their attention while passing. He was successful, but some of the more superstitious believed that it was not Coleman, but his ghost. Others, however, went to his rescue, carried him into the midst of his command, strapped him to his horse, and cared for him till they reached the settlements, where, with care and nursing, he recovered, and is still alive. Mr. Coleman now resides in Western Kentucky. He enlisted in Louisville in a romantic freak, being engaged at the time as a clerk or book-keeper in a large mercantile house. The story is a strange one, but there is no reason to doubt that it is true.—*New Albany Ledger.*

Blanks.

Just printed, and for sale at the Democrat Office, Marriage Licenses (new form), Subpoenas, Executions, Administrator's Bonds, and all other Blanks used by Clerks and Sheriffs.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE.

At Auction.

On Tuesday, the 21st day of January, 1868, I will sell, at the late residence of James H. Davis, dec'd, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and security, all the personal property of said deceased not sold at the recent sale, consisting of Nine of his best Mules, One good Saddle and Brood Mare, Twenty Head of Cattle, a few fine Essex Shouts, about

Sixty Bales of Cotton,

1,500 bushels of Corn, Two Thousand bushels of Cotton Seed, a large quantity of Hay, Oats and Potatoes, a Threshing Machine and Mowing Mill, a Buggy and Harness, Two Wagons, the Library of the deceased, the remainder of the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Fifty Boxes of Lard, Three Cotton Gins, and many articles not mentioned.

All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and all persons having claims against said Estate are notified to present the same duly proven within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
M. L. DAVIS, Admr.
By F. S. DAVOL, Attorney.
December 23, 1867.

Davenport Female College.

LENOIR, N. C.

The Spring Session, 1868, will begin February 24, and continue 20 weeks. Board, exclusive of Washing and Lights, \$55; Tuition, \$10 to \$20; Piano Lessons, \$20; Incidental Fee, \$2; Latin and Singing free. Location beautiful, retired, healthful. Buildings ample and convenient. Boarding unusually good. Teachers experienced, competent, faithful. Rates very low. Come to learn's Station.
For fuller information, address
Rev. SAMUEL LANDER, A. M., President.
Dec 24, 1867. 2m

GROCERIES.

50 BOXES FINE CHEESE,

Coffee, all grades and quality,
Sugar, Molasses and Salt,
Flour, Meal and Bacon.
An excellent article of Rye Flour,
And many other articles in the Grocery line, just received and for sale by
J. KUCK & CO.
Dec 23, 1867.

THE UNION HOTEL,

At Monroe, N. C.

This Hotel has been opened by the undersigned and he will be pleased to accommodate travelers and others who visit Monroe. It is the House formerly kept by Jas. Riddle, and is in front of the Court House. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction.
J. E. W. AUSTIN.
Monroe, N. C., Dec 23, 1867.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Proprietor, in returning his sincere thanks to the traveling public for the liberal patronage extended to him during his connection with this Hotel, takes this occasion to assure them that no effort or expense will be spared to retain the present reputation of the Hotel as one of the very best in the South.

He is happy to announce that the price of supplies enables him to reduce the price to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

To citizens coming in to spend a week or more, he will make still greater reduction.

He is prepared to furnish board without rooms at very low rates.

He hopes to have the pleasure of welcoming to the Yarrowborough House his old customers and many new friends.
J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.
Dec 23, 1867. 1m

DR. PRITCHARD,

Has taken the Store third door above the Mint. He is fixing it up in good order, and has and will constantly keep for sale, the very best articles of
Family Supplies and Heavy Groceries.
He purchases Produce at the highest Cash prices. Call to see him.
Dec 23, 1867. 1m

Agricultural.

Method in Farming.

One of the greatest disadvantages of slave labor to the agricultural interests of the South was the loose and slipshod manner of cultivating the soil. The owner of a plantation would entrust it to his overseer with instructions to feed and clothe the negroes from the products of the soil, and to save a certain surplus of tobacco and cotton for his (the proprietor's) use. This operation being repeated year after year finally exhausted the soil. Little or no effort was made towards the improvement of the land, fertilizers being used with reference only to the immediate crops to which they were applied; neither was there any adequate action taken to ascertain the probable profitability of other than the few staple crops of tobacco, cotton, wheat and corn. Even these staples were not rendered as lucrative as they might have been by the employment of machinery. These we say were evils incident to slavery; but now that it no longer exists, a new and better order of things should be introduced.

We must have system in our farm operations. We must divide our plantations into fields of such size that we can conveniently cultivate them in alternate crops. We must introduce labor-saving machinery and implements to the greatest possible extent, and we must make agriculture a science.

Every farmer should be educated for his work; he should understand the natural sciences and apply them to his daily operations. He should study the nature of his soil, understand the peculiarities of his climate, and adapt his crops to these peculiarities and characteristics. There is such a thing as scientific agriculture—more than that, it is the only profitable agriculture. We do not mean by this theoretical farming, but we mean common sense and the plain truths of natural science applied to the practical operations of the farm by those whose education has been two-fold; viz that derived from books, and that derived from experience.

Another essential to successful farming in our present condition—indeed under any circumstances, but especially now when we are undergoing a metamorphosis in our system of labor, cropping, &c., is a well kept record of everything done and attempted on the farm each year. We know of nothing more useful—in fact more indispensable, than this diary of work, the state of the weather, the condition of the crops, &c. With such a diary, it is easy each season to avoid the errors and mistakes of the previous year, to guard against insects and diseases, and to determine what crops are the most profitable and desirable. We must also adopt and adhere closely to the rotation system of cropping if we would improve our lands; indeed, if we would save them from absolute and entire exhaustion. In everything done there must be regular order and method. The people of the North far excel us in agriculture in consequence of the system which they adopt; and while we by no means counsel an imitation of that race, either socially, morally or politically, we may with profit turn to account what of good we find amongst them without adopting the greater mass of evil which abounds in them.

In the management of our labor there must also be more system. It will not do to hire labor by the year, giving a certain amount of money with board, and the employer paying for all the rest time. Here the Northern plan will have to be adopted, of paying a certain per diem, the laborer paying his own board, and being paid only when he works. This may be, and doubtless is, repulsive to the Southern gentleman who has been in the habit of feeding and clothing his negroes, and taking in return such labor as they may choose to render. But we must remember that if the relations which the negro sustained to us have changed, those we bore to him are no longer binding upon us; and as this change is not due to our acts, we are not responsible for any ill results to the negro.

There are many other matters which will require close attention, by which expenses may be reduced and profits enhanced, that can only be done by adopting and closely following a regular system in all our farm operations, and we urge this course upon all who desire a competency, or who hope to realize independence from the profits of agriculture.—*Richmond Farmer.*

Dry Soil a Preventive of the Effect of Frost.

This is hopeful to the farmer—to know that dry soil will ward off the effect of frost. Soil well drained and comminuted will hold no water, and hence frost has no advantage. There can be no frost where there is no water—and well drained or dry soil has but little—so that but little effect is visible from this source. Set a stake in the soil—and when the frost is severe, mark the effect. When the thawing and freezing commences after heavy cold, when the ground is frozen deeply; you will note that the stake dries, and the action of the frost and sun is considerable. Thus fence posts, fence stakes, Flat transplanted trees with scant root, and the grasses, &c. But set your stake on dry soil. It will set there through the alternations of the worst thawings and freezings—or if affected, the effect will be so slight as to be scarcely perceptible. Grass will stand it; clover even with its long tap-root so favorable to lifting; fences will stand, which is no trifling item; stone walls will remain firm, and only firm, on dry soil; fence posts will not heave—it will pay to dig a ditch for a post fence alone—it will pay to ditch a lot—a wet field—for a single crop of wheat, so favorable to the effect of a dry soil in the case of freezing and thawing, of "heaving"—the great evil of many of our farms, especially fields, contain lots and pieces of lots.

Frost is a mighty agent—and the only thing to neutralize it, is to take away its hold—moisture. Drainage will do this. Deeper ploughing in some cases will do it to a certain extent; and so will sub-soiling.—*Columbian Rural World.*

RELIEF TO THE DESTITUTE.—It is stated

that Gen. Howard, with the approval of Gen. Grant, has directed the assistant Commissioners of the Bureau to relieve absolute distress, and has directed purchases of corn for distribution in the most needy sections of the South.

The total number of delegates to the North Carolina Convention is 120, of whom 106 are white and 14 colored.

The total number of delegates to the South Carolina Convention is 124, of whom 55 are white and 69 colored.

The forests in France are under the care of the Government, and under the new laws for their protection they have increased nearly one million of acres. Less than one-sixth of the area of the kingdom is covered with woodland, while it is estimated that from twenty to thirty per cent of a country should be covered with forest to secure uniformly good crops. Our forests, now disappearing, demand the attention of Government.

A farm with shade and fruit trees set around the house, will sell for \$200 to \$1,000 more than if there were none, while the girls will have more beaux, and the boys be less likely to get the mitten.

Propositions for Relief.

Gen. Howard has transmitted to Gen. Grant reports from Generals Ord, Gillem, Hancock, Canby, Scott, and other officers, bearing upon the destitution, present and prospective, of the Southern States. The sudden fall in the price of cotton, together with the failure of crops, has produced great depression, anxiety and apprehension, and it is generally believed there will be great suffering for want of food in Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, before the close of winter, and that relief, in some shape, must be afforded to prevent the anarchy that many apprehend. General Howard recommends that the attention of President and Congress be called to the report, with a view to some thorough, practical mode of relief. It is suggested that if a fund could be established from which employers might draw, on paying reasonable interest, it might afford temporary if not permanent relief. General Canby favors relief through such a fund or through the issue of provisions, taking a lien upon crops for security. It is also recommended by some prominent persons that a loan of thirty millions in currency, to be secured by bonds and mortgages and other good security, for the benefit of all States in extreme need, be made. Generals Ord and Hancock recommend the repairing of the levees of Mississippi by the Government. Gen. Howard says certain politicians have taken advantage of the suffering in the regions where destitution prevails to further their own interests, and are trying to reduce the price of labor to board merely, and thus get control of the laborers.

The above is a telegraphic summary in relation to the distress in the Southern States, and the means suggested to relieve it.

It seems to us that the relief so much desired and needed should be extended in a way to do the most good, not only now, but hereafter. The great body of our people need lands; and many of the landholders need aid in the production of crops. Let Congress make an appropriation out of any funds in the hands of the Commissioner of the Bureau, to purchase lands in the Southern States at the lowest market price, to be sold in small parcels to actual settlers at cost; and let funds be advanced to such landholders in aid of the production of crops, as will agree to pay their employees a part of their wages either in lands at the lowest market price, or in something else which will be of material, substantial benefit to themselves and families.

This is merely an outline of the plan suggested. We are satisfied it is practicable. We believe it would work well. It would give present relief and would lay the foundations for future enterprise, industry and prosperity.—*Raleigh Standard.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Gen. Howard's report to Gen. Grant, concerning the letters from the South, do not credit the widespread destitution represented. It says that last year Southern gentlemen estimated that it would take two millions to meet the wants, whereas a half million met the necessities. He thinks that this year's distress will not prove stringent as represented by Gov's Orr, Humphreys and others, but before Spring there will doubtless be suffering in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and small portions of other States. He urges the President and Congress to inaugurate a system of relief, which will not pauperize the people.

COTTON.—A quantity of cotton went up on the Seaboard road yesterday, which was bought in New York and shipped to Durham Station, N. C.

This statement, which we clip from the Norfolk Day Book, surprises us no little. It would seem that there was fault somewhere, that manufacturers, whose factories are almost within sight of the cotton fields of Wake, Wayne, Johnston and Davidson, should go to New York to purchase the raw material. It cannot be from choice, it must be to their interest or it certainly would not be done. We hope this matter will come to the attention of our railroad men at once. There cannot be wisdom in any policy which drives our consumers abroad to purchase the productions of our own State. We hope hereafter that purchasers of cotton at Durham will visit this market.

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE SAFE.—It will be gratifying intelligence to the civilized nations of the earth to learn the safety of this distinguished African explorer. A telegram from London, dated the 2d instant, states that positive advices had just been received from Africa, which leave no longer any doubt of his safety.

A TRAIN FIRED INTO BY NEGROES.—Charleston, Jan. 5.—A passenger train was fired into last night by negroes between Branchville and Columbia; but fortunately no one was hurt. To allay public apprehension, Gen. Canby is called on by the press to rigidly prohibit the carrying of deadly weapons by both blacks and whites.

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Another Mormon Temple.

Brigham Young is practical even in his most visionary moments. By keeping his Saints up to the required pitch of religious fanaticism, he squeezes out the enormous tithes with hardly a voice daring to dissent. By establishing his superior sanctity he makes himself a most desirable husband; and by setting up his School of the Prophets he will doubtless cast the martyr Joe Smith still further in the shade. The Mormon Temple, as foolish a scheme as ever was undertaken in this "latter day," is intended by this shrewd manager to have a real practical value in binding his people together and giving some striking outward symbol to their religion. The Mormons have always wanted a Temple. They began one in Ohio, another in Missouri, and actually finished one at Nauvoo; but these, and even that of Solomon itself is to be surpassed by the huge edifice now building at Salt Lake City. It is 186 feet in length by 93 feet in breadth, with walls eight feet in thickness, half a dozen towers looming up at the corners and angles, and covers, with all its ramifications, about an acre. As the granite for the foundations has to be hauled in massive blocks some twenty miles, there is a strong probability that Mormonism will be finished before the Temple. They have now a Tabernacle which will seat 10,000 people, made on the pattern of an ellipsoid, like an egg, curved above, below on all sides. The speakers' stand is at one of the foci, which would, on scientific principles, cause all the sound to converge to a point equally distant from the other end. It is considered a failure, although as much as one and a half million feet of lumber and an enormous amount of labor were put into it. But Brigham means to have his temple, if ever finished, surpass anything the world has produced.

THE CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT ELMIRA.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the Republican press as follows:

"From the records of the Elmira prison, which were taken to Washington for use in the Sumner trial, it is found that during the Spring of 1865, 5,025 rebel prisoners were confined here during that time, and that only six deaths occurred in three months."

The Elmira Gazette corrects this statement, and gives the figures to prove its falsity. That paper has taken pains to ascertain the facts, and finds that of the number confined at that place during the Spring 1865, viz: 5,027, there were during the three months 884 deaths—a slight discrepancy of 878! In March the number of deaths was 495; in April, 265; in May, 124; making a total of 884. And if